Q. In making up these papers did you embrace my sewer that had been constructed prior to the Soard of Works coming int A. I think I did to the paper. "State all.

Q. This sewer I see at the end of this paper marked "O"—the Gants & Appleman's sewer—what sewer is that? A. That is B street sewer, the intersecting sewer. You will find the measurement charged the Government was the same as that paid by the board, less this purtion where one sixth has been deducted. De sixth has been deducted.

Q. There never was any difference, then? A. There was no average of any assumption there.

Q. Is that a four-loot sower? A. No, sir; that aries from twelve foot.

Q. Have you embraced in this statement the B least intraceting awar?

A. Have you embraced in this statement the B least intraceting awar?

business of the engineer's effice.

Q. From whom do you receive instructions in regard to your whom do you receive instructions in regard to your whom the chief engineer or engineer in charge.

Q. Who is that? A. Mr. Cluss; as long as he had charge of it.

Q. Did you always get your instructions from Mr. Cluss; or did you act at any time under any body's eles instructions? A. Well, it is possible that sometimes the Governor' told me to attend to some particular duty, and I would attend to it.

Q. Can you remember any particular matter that you were directed to do by the Governor instead of by the engineer in charge? A. I should have to refresh my memory, more or less. I cannot point out particularly now.

Q. What I want to know is, whether you have been lacchief of this District, or whether you have been acting owner the direction of the sugmeer-ingular and conting under the direction of the Governor or wice president of the board.

Q. Without consultation with the engineer-inchief? A. I invariably made it my duty to condition whether you have aged under the direction of the regimeer-inchief? A. I invariably made it my duty to condition? A. Well, not that I have occasionally been acting under the direction of the Governor or wice president of the board.

Q. Without consultation with the engineer-inchief? A. I invariably made it my duty to condition? A. Well, not that I was president or Governor without consultation with the engineer-inchief? A. I invariably made it my duty to condition? A. Well, not that I was possible. There may have been one or two cases when I did not have been and the price to its made up? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is it? A. Whenverer the board.

Q. Without consultation with the engineer-inchief? A. I invariably made it my duty to condition with the engineer-inchief? A. I invariably made it my duty to condition with the engineer-inchief? A. I invariably made it my duty to condition the direction of the price in the city of Washington at all? A. I would say it was mail.

Q. What is there any roc

I cannot call them to minajust now—possing know of it.

No. I do not know that I do. I want to see ou can recollect them—if you can remember thing of that kind when you acted without consultation with him, and I should be glad are you state in reference to what work it was t you so acted? A. Well, if I did I do not the consultation with the property of the consultation of the consult

rived at I certainly made it my duty to communicate to him the results.

Q. In sixing these prices which were charged to the Government, did you consult with the engineer-in-chief; and if you did not under whose direction did you set? A. No, sir; I did not. This was a matter resily not connected with the office of the engineer-in-chief at all. Mr. Forsyth and I were inerely arcsistants to Ool, Samo and Gen. Habbook, who assumed the measurement. He asked me to state those prices.

Q. How did you get at the prices? A. I got them from the price-list of the Board of Public Works, not the engineer's office.

Q. Then, in making up this statement as to the amount that was chargeable to the Government, you were not acting in your espacity of engineer?

A. No, 817. Q. You were acting under whose directions?
I didn't mean to say—
L. Your dulies were in the engineer's office?
Yes, sir; and I was detailed—
Q. How did it happen that you went outside of ur own department to make these charges ainst the Government? A. I think that is the sewhere I was detailed by the Governor to ast an oughear designated by General Babecck.
L. You were, then, detailed by the Governor to says General Babecck or Mr. Samo in making your charges against the Government? A. s. str. I don't think I had anything else but a revial order; but that was sufficient for me.
Q. So that the sugincer's office or the Board of this work is in no ways responsible for this?
The engineer's office is not responsible for it, thaily.

A. The engineer's office is not responsible for it, virtually.

Q. Why did you not consult with the engineer-in-chief in regard to these matters? A. Well, that is more than I can answer, because—Q. Now, did you make up an account against the Government upon which an appropriation of \$1,000,000 or more in March hast was made? A. I assisted the colonel partly, I think, before the last measurements. I was not present.
Q. Assisted whom? A. Colonel Samo.
Q. In misking up a claim against the United States for \$1,000,000? A. A claim?
Q. Yes. A. I do not know anything of a claim.
Q. Was not there made out at the office of the Board of Public Works an account against the United States upon which an appropriation of a million of dollars was made? A. An account?
Mr. Wilson, Will some one be kind enough to get me that uppropriation bill—3d of March, Mr. Matthedy. If you will refer him to the a: Mr. Mattingly. If you will refer him to the

statement he may comprehend you better.

Mr. Merrick. The appropriation of 1873 will be found in the seventeenth volume of the laws. I don't think it is on the table here.

Q. Do you remember anything of that kind?

A. I remember the act distinctly. A. I remember the act distinctly.

Q. Now, then, prior to the passage of that act, was not there an account made out by you of the work that had been done by the city of Washington prior to the beard coming in? I will read you. Witness. I remember the act distinctly.

Mr. Wilson. The act reads as follows:

"To reimburse the city of Washington for imprevenent of the avenues of said city and for work done thereon, not chargeable against owners."

That is on page \$27. Did you make up that account?

The Witness. Ne, sir; not for \$1,000,000.
Q. Did you make up an account for work that was done by the board prior to the organization of the Board of Public Works of the city of Washington? A. Yes, sir; but it was not \$1,800,000. There was an account made out, I think \$1,622,000. or semething like that.
Q. You made out such an account? A. There was such an account made out.
Q. Who made it out? A. I think Mr. Forsyth and ms. I do not know whether upon that or upon what account the one-million-dollar appropriation was made.
Q. You made up such an account? A. Yes, sir; such a statement. There was no account at all about it.

Q. You made up such an account A. I ea, sir; such a statement. There was no account at all about it.

Q. Where is that statement? A. I may possibly find the original draft of it among my papers; I could not say positively.

Q. Do you know what was done with that statement? A. Na, sir. It was referred to a number of persons; I do not know to whom. Some Senators had it. ment? A. No. sir. It was referred to a number of persons: I do not know to whom. Some Senators had it.

Q. What was the character of that statement?
A. Fart of St. I think, was for work done by the olid capporation, and the balance was for work done by the District.
Q. I would like to have that statement. A. If I can find it you shall have it.
Q. Where did you make up that statement? A. It was made at the office, but no copy taken.
Q. Did you make any surveys? A. No, sir; no surveys were made at all as to the amount of work done by the old corporation. That was prepared from the memorahdum of Mr. Forsyth, and even that

the old corporation. That was prepared memorandum of Mr. Porsyth, and even Q. When did Mr. Forsyth make that memorandum? A. I want to quality that term "memorandum?" because he put pown the amounts of work which were done, or rather said so to me, and I put them down and then footed them up or carried them out.

Q. What papers or memoranda did he have from which he made that statement? A. That was all by rescollection.

from which he made that statement? A. That was all by resollection.

Q. Entriely? A. Yes, I think so.

Q. Theo, if I understand you, the mode in which you made up that statement amounting to \$1,532.

000, was that you and Mr. Forsyth were together in the office of the Board of Public Works, and Mr. Forsyth made statements to you from recollection of work that had been done by the old corporation of whatever that amounted to? A. It was purely from his recollection as to that amount.

Q. Have you embraced in this statement the H strock intersecting sower? A. It issueds all contents the price of the Gavernment up to forty sowers; those sowers which were charged in the Government measurement at the actual price these were deducted. It would not change anything in the aggregate figures. The same deduction which would be or both sizes.

Q. Was the whole of this B street intersecting sewer charged to the Government? A. No, streams portions—one-sixth—came off, and that is out.

Q. What have been your duties in the officer A. I have had particular charge of the inside business of the engineer's effice.

Q. From whem do you receive instructions in regard to your work A. From the chief engineer of the charge.

Q. Is it not a fact the prock yersevation has been very rare indeed in this city? A. Compared to the amount of grading done the percentage is not very large.

Q. Is it not very large? A. I would say it was sent the chief engineer of the chief engineer in charge.

Q. Were they paid \$1.25? They charged \$1.25. Yes, str. Q. How did the board make up its price of \$1.35 a square for flagging? A. I cannot say, because I had nothing to do with it.

Q. Were all parties paid the same price for flagging? A. You must not forget this \$1.25 includes top dressing and laying. Not all the parties furnished both.

Q. It includes the flagging and all the work dones! A. Yes, sir. Then again—
Q. But suppose the District government or the Board of Public Works furnished the flagging. Did they then pay all parties the same price? A. Then in that case if the flagging was the same price of course the same price would be charged. I think some of the flagging is not top dressed, whereas that for \$1.25 is top dressed, and between the two there is a difference in price. whereas that for \$1.25 is top dressed, and between the two there is a difference in price.

Q. What do you call top-dress flagging? A. Axing the top or face.

Q. Have you ever looked at the flagging along down on B street north? Between which points?

Q. Along there in front of the monument from Twelfth to Seventeenth street. A. I do not think I ever looked particularly at that. I never measured it.

I ever looked particularly at that. I never measured it.

Q. Do you know whether that is charged at \$1.22? A. I was not present at that measurement and, indeed, I could not say exactly whether it was or not. If it was charged at \$1.23, there certainly was an extra charge, it seems to me.

Q. Then, around the Botanical Gardens; what do you say about that at \$1.25? A. I was not present at the measurement.

Q. What would you say to \$1.25 for that flagging around the Hotanical Gardens; A. That around the Botanical Gardens, if I understand it aright—that flagging was hauld from the Post Office and Patent Office.

Q. So that we understand when the flagging was taken away from there that was to be replaced by first-class flagging. A. And of course in one place we certainly could get nothing and dressing would be required, and in the other place get full. But as I say I was not present at these measurements, and I could not say what was the charge.

Q. What do you consider such flagging worth

measurements, and I could not say what was the charge.
Q. What do you consider such flagging worth as is around the Botanical Gardens! A. Price allowed to the contractor was thirty-four cents for rejoining and laying and doing such top-dressing as was absolutely necessary by the worn-out flags.
Q. Thirty-four cents allowed him for redressing and laying that flagging? A. There was no redressing, except what redressing had become necessary to bring them to a fair—Q. On the south side of the Botanical Garden there is some new flagging isid!
Witness. On Maryland avonue!
Mr. Wilson. Yes.
A. I think there is some there.

by the searce of the seast measurement, and never saw any of these accounts.

Q. What is the cost of laying this flagging?
The Witness. The actual cost?
Q. Yes, sir. A. I never investigated that question. I never looked into that matter. I thick, though, twenty-four cents is a fair price, inclusive of jointing and furnishing the sand and coment, and whatever little dressing is required to bring the flag out eyen.
Q. Do you think that is a reasonable price?
A. I think that is a fair price?
Q. I understood from him this morning that think higher prices have been paid than that in this ety.
Q. Do you know what is the price of dressed material—dressed flagging?
A. I have not any of the latest price lists, but I remember we paid at the Treasury Department fifty-sight cents.
Q. Who all this private property and put flagging was it? A. That was machine-dressed, unjointed. But this rough flagging,—I do not mean dressed flagging—just quarty-faced. I could not give you quotations of other price lists.
Q. Was there any bids invited for furnishing flagging for for laying it? A. I do not know, because that was no province of ours.
Q. You know nothing about it? A. No. sir.
Q. Was there any bids invited for furnishing flagging for for laying it? A. I do not know, because that was no province of ours.
Q. You know nothing about it? A. No. sir.
Q. Who did the principal part of the flagging as it? A. That was charged up that for think that was charged to the canel, and charged up that form think that was charged to the canel, and charged up that form there prior to letting the contract by the machine-dressed, unjointed. But this rough flagging, or for laying it? A. I do not know, because that was no province of ours.
Q. You know nothing about it? A. No. sir.
Q. You know nothing about it? A. No. sir.
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Q. You know nothing about it? A. No. sir.
Q. You know nothing about it? A. No. sir.
Q. You know nothing abou

magnine-dressed, unjointed. But this rough magning—I do not mean dressed flagging—just quarry-inced. I could not give you quotations of other price lists.

Q. Was there any bids invited for furnishing flagging or for laying it? A. I do not know, because that was no province of ours.

Q. You know nothing about it? A. No. sir.

Q. Who did the principal part of the flagging about the city, about the Government property?

A. I think Mr. Evans—John O. Evans.

Q. Who mads the principal part of the measurements of John O. Evans' work? A. I did some, Mr. Barney did some, and I think Mr. Forsyth.

Q. Who did the principal part of it? A. That I could not say. I do not know what the amount of the whole measurements?

Q. Didn't you do the chief part of John O. Evans' and Glesson's measurements? A. I did a good deal of his measurement.

Q. Who did the principal part of Glesson's measurement? A. I did, of course, some of it.

Q. Who did the principal part of Glesson's measurement? A. I did, of course, some of it.

Q. Who did the principal part of Glesson's measurement? A. I did, of course, some of it.

Q. Did you have written order to that effect?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you act under the supervision of the engineer-in-chief? A. I think the Governor spoke to him at the time, but I am not positive about it, Q. How did it happen that the Governor came to you and directed you to measure John O. Evans' work? A. That I do not know.

Q. Is that the usual mode of doing those things?

A. No, sir, I rather did it rejuctantly, because I thought it was onercons on me to attend to all the inside work, and I had no inclination at all to measure.

Q. How are measurements usually procured; the termony formal accurated the supervision of the lines of the supervision of the lines of the supervision of the lines of the supervision of the supervision of the engineer of the s

oo, was that you and Mr. Forsyth were together in the office of the Seard of Public Works, and Mr. Forsyth made statements to you from recollection of work that and been done by the old corriging the own of the manufact to 'A. It was purely from his emounted to' A. It was purely from his mounted to' A. It was purely from his recollection as to that amount.

Q. Then do you say that a part of that \$1.62, 2000 was for work done for the Board of Public Works, T. A. Wei, it retrainly was about one half of it.

Q. Do you recollect what proportion of it? A. Mr. Stanton. Mr. Wisen, you will find it the set making the appropriation that amount or reimburse the late corporation of washington is fift. Wilson, It says, "to reimburse the city of washington for improvement of the areams of and city, and the work to be done thereon, not chargeable against owners of private property, not included in any appropriation berectore was fitted been appropriated by the late corporation.

Mr. Wilson. It says, "to reimburse the city of washington is made of the same soon and city, and the work to be done thereon, not chargeable against owners of private property, not included in, any appropriation berectofore the property of the base of the same state. The wilson. Mr. Octivit, if I understand him, and the property of the base of the same state. The wilson. Mr. Octivit, if I understand him, and the property of the property of the was done you that he made up half of this that this \$1.621, 1000 that when he was done by the Edard of the same state. The wilson. It was all for measurement in the was done by the property of the count.—Upon what data did you make up that you make the property of the count.—A post will be a subject to the property of the proper

beyond the building-line. How is that, Mr. Oertly!
Witness. No, str.
By Mr. Wilson: Q. Didn't you go beyond the building-line! A. Of that square proper; but I don't think it was charged to the avenue, but that I had nothing to do with.
Q. Did I understand you to say a moment ago that that was graded down and the cost of the grading was set off against damages to that property! A. That was my understanding, but I beg to say that I am not positive about that. about that.

Q. What allowance did you make to the

the charge made to the Government is only 40 cents.

Q. The question I was going to ask you is, whether you had ever examined to see whether the Government had been charged twice for grading in this way—first charged the Government with two thirds of the excavation of the avenues, and then charged the Government with five sixths opposite the Government property—Government reservations. Has your attention ever been attracted to that? A. It has been attracted so much to it that? I think I coincide fully with Colonel Samo's request to have a complete re-statement and re-measurement. The amount derived from the avenues for the filling of the canal can hardly exceed 20 per cent.

Mr. Wilson. I am talking about another matter. For example, taking Massachusetts

be on attracted so much to it that I think I took a compilet ore-statement and re-measures of the construction of the construc

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1874-DOUBLE SHEET. was done? A. I expect that the man did the paring.

Q. Vhen you went out to measure that grading you measured all that was one. A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then when you measured the parament you make that the fact A. That is shed.

Q. Had you any instructions from the board or any officer of the board in make any deductions to any officer of the board in make any deductions to any officer of the board in make any measurement at any officer of the board of severage done because that included some seriain sections of course, for which no actual settlement, no final settlement and the bis of the amount of sewerage done because that included some seriain sections of course, for which no actual settlement, no final settlement which no actual settlement of the kind.

Q. Did you take any profiles or cross-sections with your A. Whenever we had them we did.

Q. Well, have you make those measurements?

A. Well, have you make up a statement of the kind.

Q. Well you make those measurements?

A. Well, have you made up a statement of the kind.

Q. Did you take any profiles or cross-sections with your A. Whenever we had them we did.

Q. Well, have you made up a statement and the parameter of the kind.

Q. Well, have you made up a statement of the kind.

Q. Did you got at the handmark; we did the man severage system? A. I think I gave a statement of the kind.

Q. Did you got at the handmark; we did the man severage system?

Q. Did you make those measurements?

A. We made a pretty good guess, I also the severage of Public Works for 1873, showing the amount necessary to complete the main sewerage system?

Q. How did you get at the hand A. A. We made a pretty good guess, I also the

Q. What allowance did you make to the Government in measuring the canal for earth that came out of the avenues? A. There is no allowance made whatever.

Q. But there is earth that came out of the avenues paid for by the Government and charged up to the Government? A. And the amount from the avenues is certainly very small. I don't think it will exceed 30 per cent. if it possibly can reach that. You will find the charge made to the Government is only 40 cents.

Q. The question I was going to sak you is, whether you had ever examined to see whether the Government had been charged twice for grading in this way—first charged the Government with two thirds of the excavation of the avenues, and then charged the Government with five sixths opposite the Government property—Government reservations. Has your attention ever been attracted to that! A. It has been attracted so much to it that I think I the content is not the content of the street pay for the grading and the haul; and the board got the grading and the haul, and the board got the money back from the Government? A. I suppose that may have occurred.

Q. Did you give the property—holders to see that may have occurred.

Q. Did you give the property—holders to see the benefit of that little operation, or how did they get the benefit of it? A. I suppose the District got it finally, and the property—holders? A. They may not have got it. That may be the case.

Q. Whola did that earth come from! A. That is more than I can tell. I could not designate the street where it came from. I mean a number of streets, and I suppose a portion came from there.

Q. You do not know whether that came from the Post Office building or not! A. No, sir; I think not, because the Improvement had been mostly done when the Post Office improvement was made.

All the same method or completing or contemption of the contemption of

charginer's allow any responsible for this giver's office is not responsible for the filter that cannot be any responsible for the filter that cannot be any responsible for the filter that cannot be all of so not responsible for the sit around the Botanical Gardenst A. Price and you make upon which an appropriation of a price of the work of

morning files. I day and one revenience where the control of the research table is in the party requirement of the file of the control of the

CLERK OF COMMISSIONERS—POWERS AND DUTES.

Sec. 16. That the duties of the clerk of the commissioners shall be to keep an executive journal of the proceedings of the commissioners; to enter upon the same the acts of said commissioners to be recorded; to present said journal at the end of each sitting of the commissioners, or at the beginning of the next sitting, that it may be signed by them; to date every set recorded in the journal as of the day on which it was done, and make the entries in the present time, as follows: "The commissioners order that," do.; to give any person demanding and paying for it a copy of any entry on said journal, or of any paper on file in his office, signed by him, and, if desired, under the seal of his office; to index, at the time of entering it, every act or matter recorded in the journal; to classify the papers in his office, and file them chromologically, or in any other mode deemed best for certainty and readiness of reference; to open and keep with the collector an account, charging him with all taxes, fines, or other moneys which he is bound to collect, and crediting him with the amounts for which he shall produce and file the treasurer's receipts, and with sums of which he shall produce the collector, as shown by the duplicate receipts, and with sums of which he shall produce the somethodier's discharge; to open and keep an account against the treasurer, charging him with all moneys paid into his office by the collector, as shown by the duplicate receipts, and all others entitled to the same, and to issue the same from a tally, in which he shall retain a memorandum of the license issued, showing the name of the grantee, the date of the license, the purpose for which is was issued abowing the name of the grantee, the date of the license, the purpose for which is was issued. CLERK OF COMMISSIONERS FOWERS AND DE-

the controller to draw me; to place any poor

would cost in the asylum; to appoint all offi-core deemed by them becomeny to the perfor-mance of said duties, and prescribe their func-tions; to report to Congress, annually, on or hafore the second Wednesday in December, the condition and state of the District, and accompany the same with the reports of the subordinate officers of the District.

PUBLIC HEALTH. BOARD OF HEALTH-POWERS AND DUTIES.

the condition and state of the District, and accompany the same with the reports of the subordinate officers of the District.

Sec. 10. That it shall be the duty of the private secretary of the President for the District to receive from the Department of State every bill, order, resolution, or vote of the Senate and House of Representatives which relates to the District, and which has become a law or taken effect; to cause the same to be bound together in volumes and preserved in that form in his office; to make out, attest, and deliver to the printer, copies of the same to be printed; to collate the printed copies returned by the printer with the original, correct them, and certify to the correctness of the entire work when finished; to make out of the same; to deliver a copy of sail laws, when bound and returned to him by the printer, to every official in the District concerned in the administration of the laws of the District; to receive and safely keep all official bonds directed by law to be lodged in his office; record the same in books to be keep for the purpose; give attested copies of them agrees thy to law, and lay siad bonds and his record before Congress when required; to issue a summons, under his hand and the seal of the President of the United States, to each public officer who is required by law to enter into bond to the District; and when signed by him, and not before, to affix said seal to it; to affix said seal to any other instrument or act when authorized by the President; to procure and preserve in his office a map chowing the boundaries of the District, and of all subdivisions of it connected with the administration of the laws of the District; to affix said seal to any other instrument or act when authorized by the President; to procure and preserve in his office a map chowing the boundaries of the District, and of the Bistrict; to affix said seal to any other instrument or act when authorized by the same showing the boundaries of the District; to affix said seal to the president of the the conclusion of the whole where where the laded in the land to the conclusion of the land to the laded in the land to the la

SLAUGHTER HOUSES—MARKETS.

To prescribe rules for the management of siaughter houses, and for keeping them in a wholesome state; to enter, at reasonable times, and inspect any shop, building, stail, or place kept or used for the sale of butchers' meat, poultry, or ish, or as a slaughter house, and examine any animal, carcass, meat, poultry, game, flesh, or fish, which may be therein intended for the food of man; and, if the same appear to be until for food, to seize it and examine any animal, carcass, meat, poultry, game, fiesh, or fish, which may be therein intended for the food of man; and, if it is and cause it to be destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, so as to provent its being exposed for sale; to seize any fresh fish brought into the maket before they have been cleaneed of their entrails and refuse parts, and any fish offered for sale unless kept well secured from the rays of the sun in covered and clean stalls, boxes, houses, or carts; to seize any vegetables whatever, except green peas in the pad, and green corn in the inner husks, which have not, when offered for sale, been divested of such parts or appendages as are not commonly used for food; to seize any decayed or damaged grain, vegetables, or fruit, which has been landed at any wharf or other place, or brought into the District for sale, or for any purpose, without a permit from an officer of the board of health, and in such manner as he may direct; to seize sdulterated or unwholesome food or drink, or milk adulterated with water, or deprived of its cream, or mixed with any other substance, solid or liquid, if offered for sale, and destroy the same; to eject from the market any person found offering for sale, anywhere within the District, articles of any kind unfit for food, unwholesome or deleterious; to make and enforce such rules for the government of the market house, and the safe of provisions, as they may deem expedient.

To deliver to any person intending to applor a license to keep a common lodging-hour a sard, on which shall be printed the number of lodgers who may be received into the asm directions for promoting cleanliness and venilation therein; and the conditions and restrictions under which inspection may be made, as access had thereto for the purpose of introducing or using therein any disinfecting process.

LODGING-HOUSES.

nary yards, argenals, observatories, prisons, and works for the supply and distribution of water, places of interment, and the like; to construct and keep in his office a map of the District, on which he shall delineate all the public squares, areanase, streets, alleys, thoroughfares, roads, highways, public building sewers, water mains and pipes, fire-plugs and public hydrants, gas mains and pipes, wharves, plets, basins, docks, causals, reservoirs, fire-siarm telegraph stations, police head quarters and stations, and the like; to collect and preserve in his office all maps, plans, drawings, levels, and surveys made for the use of the District; to keep all these objects open to the inspection of the citizens of the Justed States at all seasonable hours; to make such new levels, surveys, grades, allignment of streets and building lots, and vacant lots at least of the District; to the distribution of the commissioners or by Congress.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

To fix and determine the level and width sowerage, and paving of new streets; the structure of walls of new buildings in reference to stability and the prevention of fires, and in reference to the circulation of sir therein, and the ventilation thereof; the drainage of buildings, water closets, privies, and composite in connection with buildings; the direct or unfitness of buildings for buman habitation, and the closing or prohibition of such as are unfit.

at whitesboro, N. Y., yesterday, aged 80.

Martin Collingwood was fatally wounded as Hunter's Point, Long Island, Sunday evening, by Thomas Decahue, who struck him nine times on the head with a chisel.

The Rome city woolen mills, owned by J. G. Geesendorff, of Indianapolis, were burned Sucday. Loss, \$40,000. R. L. & J. C. Hall '050, 220,000.

The trial of Professor David Swing before the

The trial of Professor David Swing before it e Chicago presbytery, on a charge of hereay, preferred against him by Professor Patton, began yesterday morning. He entered a piec of not guilty.

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Yesterday an old man named Lomber! was beaten to death with stones by three or four ruffians in the western part of Holyoko, Massachusetts. The difficulty originated in some misunderstanding about a boat. James Moran, Daniel O'Connor and Patrick Leehy were arrested for the murder. O'Connor has made a confession implicating Moran as the murders.

In Richmond, lows, on Sunday a brewery, owned by Mr. Cohn, was burned during his absence, and his wife, who was alone in the building at the time, perished. As there was a considerable amount of money in the house It is supposed the woman was murdered, the money taken and the house burned to conceal the crime.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

GFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER WASHINGTON, May 5, 1874-14. III For the Middle States, northeast to north vinds, with rain, followed by tool, cloudy

ther.
For the South Atlantic States, south For the South Atlantic States, southwest to northwest winds, cool and clearing weather. For the Gulf States, rising barouster, north and west winds, and clear or fair weather. THE WEATHER IN WASHINGTON. The following was the range of the thormomotor pusterday at Hompier's optician store: 5 a. m., 45°, 10 a. m., 45°, 12 m., 50°; 2 p. m., 52°; 4 p. m., 50°; 5 p. m., 45°; 5 p. m., 42°.

ITEMS FROM NEW YORK.

Gold closed yesterday at 1.18%